

A Doomed Family.

A few nights ago Edward Snannell shot and dangerously wounded Henry Wilson, in a low grocery in New York. The male members of the family seem born to misfortune, which is a mild word to express what has, at times, been tinged with crime. In the full election of 1868 Florence Snannell was a candidate for Assistant Alderman. A few nights before the election he was in Thomas Donohue's saloon at Twenty-third street and Second avenue. The place was crowded, and much heated

discussions on politics took place. Hot words were
 led to blows: during the fracas someone was
 fired a pistol. The bullet lodged in Flor-
 ence Scannell's spine. After lingering for
 a few days he died in Belvedere Hospital.
 John Scannell accused Donohue of shooting
 his brother, although the charge was not
 made until several days afterwards. A note
 could be proved against Donohue, not
 the charge fell to the ground. Indeed,
 was said at the time, and it is current
 among politicians and sporting men, that
 John Scannell himself fired the shot. It

tending to hit another man. Be this as it may, John Scannell professed to believe that Donohue was his brother's murderer and then determined to slay him. Donohue was shot at once in First avenue, and an endeavor was made to show that Scannell had made the attempt to assassinate him, but the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the crime on him. All that could be proved was that a man in disguise had shot at Donohue. Four years passed and Donohue still lived, but Scannell had no

rennished his purpose. Instead, his determination grew stronger with time, and he eventually consumed every other desire and became a mania, which controlled his waking thoughts and dreaming hours. On the eve of the Presidential election, in November, 1872, the pool rooms in this city were crowded by eager investors on the result. One of the most noted places at that time was T. B. Johnson's at Broadway and Twenty-eight street, On the Saturday preceding the day of election that place was literally packed. Standing near the

door was Thomas Donohue, with no thought or care apparently for anything else than investing his money in the election pool. As he was turning to speak to a friend near John Scannell went down the stairs and pistol him. Without warning, he drew his pistol, and pointing it at Donohue, began shouting, remarking, "I have you now." Donohue fell at the first fire, and Scannell emptied the remaining shots in his pistol into the body of the fallen man. Donohue ceased almost immediately, and Scannell

His arrest and indictment for murder, his first trial, his sentence to be hung, the case was appealed, a new trial granted and by a jury of physicians Scannell was declared insane. He was sent to the State Asylum at Utica, and after a short confinement there, was released on a writ of habeas corpus, the courts which declared him sane then declaring him sane. At the time Donohue was shot Edward Scannell was Freshman College. It was the desire of his family that he should be educated for the priesthood. His brother's crime here

planned to escape from the asylum, and from that day he changed from a morose youth to a reckless man. When John Scannell was released from the asylum he entered at once upon the life of a professional sporting man. He became, and now part owner of a gambling saloon in Barclay street and another near Thirtieth and Broadway. In both of these places his younger brother, Ed. Scannell, was dealer for a faro game.

A Hot Water River.

The projector of the Sutro Tunnel is of the opinion that the hot water which is troublesome in the Comstock mines comes from a depth of ten or fifteen thousand feet, where the rocks are at a high temperature; also that there must be some connection between the water of the Comstock lode and that of the boiling springs at Steamboat, six or seven miles distant. One of the great advantages of the tunnel is this, namely, it affords for draining the mine

The tunnel discharges about twelve thousand tons of water every twenty-four hours. To lift this water to the surface would cost not less than \$3,000 a day. Some of the water has a temperature of 165 degrees where all the water mingles; four miles from the mouth of the tunnel the temperature ranges from 130 degrees to 135 degrees. If left to flow through the open tunnel the water would so fill the air with steam as to make the tunnel impassable. In flowing the four miles through a tight flume man

of 3 inch yellow pine, the water loses 7 degrees of heat. At the mouth of the tunnel the water is conducted sixty feet down a shaft to a wheel in the machine shop, whence it is carried off by a tunnel eleven hundred feet in length, which serves as tail race. From this tunnel the water flows a mile and a half to the Carson river. The large flow of warm water is now used for many purposes, the first to utilize it have been boys who made small ponds to swim in—pioneers, it may be, in establishing

system of warm baths, which may ultimately become a great sanitary resort. The water can also be turned to account in heating hot houses and for irrigation. The tunnel company have a farm of over a thousand acres which, when properly watered, is very fertile. In course of time there will probably be many acres of fruit and vegetables under glass at this point, warmed and watered by the tunnel water.

The Alps Horn.

The Alpine horn is an instrument made of the bark of a cherry tree, and, like speaking trumpet, is used to convey sound to a great distance. When the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of these mountains takes his horn, and, calling with a loud voice, "Praised be the Lord," as soon as the neighboring shepherds answer him, they leave their huts, and repeat the words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, while the echoes of the rocks

peat the name of God. Magnanimous and
not puerile anything more solemn: or
line than such a secæ. During the silence
that succeeds, the shepherds bend their
knees, and pray in the open air, then
pair to their lutes to rest. The sun-
gilding the tops of these stupendous moun-
tains, upon which the vault of Heaven
seems to rest, the magnificent scene
around, and the voices of the shepherds
sounding from rock to rock—the praise
of the Almighty, fill the mind of every traveler
with enthusiasm and awe.

Faith is simple, it is to believe; faith is sublime, it is to be born again.

The Republican.

Advertisement of Tax Assessor's second round in this paper.

will run for Representative in the universal interregatory the voters of Calhoun.

Helen Wilson, a charming lady of Talladega county living friends in Jacksonville.

measles in the family of P. D. Ross are of more marked type than any other cases.

was taken in Rabbit beat under the local option yesterday last. We have not the result.

have on hand now and will constantly for sale Chattel page blanks, Crop lien blanks, Deeds and Deeds of Trust.

make a lively local col of county news. If anything goes in your neighborhood of mention drop us a postal informing us of it.

regret to learn that the residence of Mr. John Hendrix, of Ord, was consumed the latter of last week with almost its contents.

paper has advanced immensely within a short time and new newspapers who reduced terms of subscription while it cheap are now returning to rates.

learn that Charlie Martin accompanied Mr. Privett in his trip for sale of patent rights, was satisfactorily rewarded for trouble and expense. We would name the patent they were successful in selling, but we are the inventor and beneficiary the patent to advertise.

Rowan, Dean & Co. have secured and now have on exhibition a splendid lot of buggies, both open and single and double, which they can sell at a very small cost over wholesale prices, freight added. Parties who are in need of articles of this description would do well to test their prices before ordering elsewhere.

Readers will find other announcements of candidates in this issue. We at first determined to put the announcements as they came in at the top of the list under the respective headings; but on reflection we will put them at the bottom, in the order in which they are handed in, so that it can be seen at a glance the order in which they came out, 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc. Where several parties are in the same week, we shall not attempt to preserve the order with they come to the office, and all the announcements of any one week will be regarded as simultaneously made.

There was an election held under the local option law between Aniston and Oxford. The vote, we learn, was ten for prohibition and nineteen against it. But the ballots of the nineteen were on ruled paper, which is, under the law, not a legal paper for use in voting. The returns however showed that such was the state of the vote, and as the managers had not purged the box of illegal ballots, Judge Cannon did not feel at liberty to refuse a license to the liquor dealers of that section altogether, and they continue business pending a contest. The prohibitionists have not as yet taken steps to contest the election.

About three weeks ago friend Camp, who lives four miles from Jacksonville, was the happiest man in Calhoun county and all because it was at last his privilege, after six years of waiting, to sing that touching little song, "Baby Mine." One morning last week our friend Dave Goodlett had similar feelings tempered with a prior experience. His friends were scarce through congratulating him when our friend Jim Skelton came up town and knocked the breath out of every body by announcing the happy advent of two boys at his house. What the use of "bothering" about the immigration of Northern and Western men when the country is receiving them in such rapid and large installment direct from Heaven? And the they are so much better blood than we can import from elsewhere.

A friend has handed us the following remedy for a bad cold, but we would advise no man to try it unless he has a cow stomach and a mule constitution.

Take 1 pt. of strong ginger tea mix with 1 pt. of cheap whiskey, and drink at one draught. Then take one half pt. strong coffee, mix with it one half pt. cheap whiskey and drink off immediately after taking ginger and whiskey. Then rub the body well with an ointment made of lard, turpentine, red and black pepper, kerosene oil and tar; after which go to bed, cover up under three feather beds with three pillows on your head and three on your feet and sweat like you were the head waters of the Nile.

MR. L. W. GRANT:

Dear Sir:—I noticed in your last issue of the Republican an article on the election held at Cross Plains the 19th inst. In this article you conjecture that the success of the prohibition ticket was very probably caused by the serious difficulties which have occurred in the village of Cross Plains this winter, which difficulties you rightly state, were caused by whiskey.

These difficulties had a tendency to arouse a portion of the good people of beat No. 9 to apply for an order for an election. But what portion was it? The temperance portion of the citizens. Those who have been taking an active part in the temperance cause for the last five months were the ones that made the forward movement. They suggested it and put it in motion. There has been a considerable revolution in the temperance sentiment of this community during the last six months.

Men who once appeared to be confirmed drinkers, who seemed to have lost all will power and had come slaves of the appetite for drink were among the most zealous and efficient workers for prohibition. I claim that the success of prohibition is due directly to temperance effort. "Six months ago there were three drinking saloons in this beat, two of them were daily increasing their business. The whiskey traffic improved faster during the year preceding the last six months than any branch of business in our little town.

The steady and direct efforts of temperance men for five months have legally closed the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors in the beat. Owing to an intentional or unintentional defect, I cannot say which, in the Local Option Law the sale of malt liquors are not prohibited. What a lesson of value we are taught by this little success of prohibition. How much can be accomplished by patient, persistent effort.

Let this little lesson of prohibition encourage the temperance element in every community in Calhoun county to go to work for prohibition. Intemperance is the great curse of our state, the great curse of our nation, the great curse of the world.

Let all good men and women unite their efforts to make war upon the giant evil. Let the press, the pulpit, the judge and the legislator all unite their efforts to make war upon the Demon.

PROHIBITION.

Hot Blood at Hot Springs. A FATAL STREET FIGHT—ONE OF THE MOST DESPERATE ENCOUNTERS ON RECORD.

Arkansas Gazette.] Mr. A. Thomas has just arrived in the city from Hot Springs, and having been a witness of the desperate encounter which resulted in the death of Colonel Robert Alexander and Colonel Smiley, at that place, gives the facts, which we spread before our readers.

Colonel Alexander and Colonel Smiley were prominent claimants of mining lands in Silver City. Some dispute arose as to the claim. Being unable to settle it satisfactorily, the dispute augmented into a quarrel, and the quarrel into violent threats. It was well known that both parties were men of nerve. Smiley had won a reputation of being desperate in a personal encounter. Alexander, though he had never been credited with shedding blood, was considered a man with whom it would not be safe to trifle. All efforts to settle the misunderstanding failed, and those who were acquainted with the circumstances expected that bloodshed would be the ultimate result. Several days ago, the day when the encounter took place, Alexander was in the town. Smiley went to the bank and asked of the cashier, "Have you seen Alexander?"

The cashier replied that he had not seen him, but understood that he was in town.

"I am going to kill him before four o'clock," exclaimed Smiley, and, turning, left the bank. After leaving the bank he had not gone far when he met Alexander. The furious aspect immediately assumed by each man illustrated the fact that violence would ensue. Alexander drew Smiley, struck him over the head, Smiley staggered back and drew a French self-cocking revolver, and with rapidity almost beyond the capacity of enumeration, fired six shots at Alexander. Three shots took effect, a ball striking each arm and another going through the lungs. Alexander's pistol dropped from his hands. He attempted to recover it, but his right arm had been paralyzed by the ball. He grasped it with his left hand, but he was unable to cock the weapon. Smiley was upon him. With a cool, desperate presence of mind, Alexander kicked the pistol into a saloon near which the encounter occurred. Then, entering, he stooped and caught the muzzle of his pistol with his left hand, raised it up and cocked it with his foot. He fired his pistol from the floor. Smiley stood outside, peering around a door post, with only a part of his head exposed. Alexander nervously lifted the weapon,

took deliberate aim and fired. The ball flew along the post behind which Smiley stood, half burying itself, and striking Smiley in the forehead, went through his brain. Smiley fell dead, and Alexander, turning, sank from loss of blood.

A large crowd witnessed the encounter, and the greatest of excitement prevailed. The wonder is that several men were not killed, for when Smiley fired the six shots the air was crowded with people. The weapons used were not parlor pistols, but the brand used to kill, almost regardless of distance. One of the balls from Smiley's pistol went through a signboard and buried itself in another. The mark on the door post made by the ball which killed Smiley, is fully six feet from the sidewalk. Nuisance out of ten would have escaped, as the deadly missile would have passed harmlessly over.

Alexander, at last accounts, was suffering greatly, and is not expected to live.

NOTICE NO. 188.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan 17th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed with me his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William Governor, Homestead Entry No. 6364 for Section 22, Township 22 North and Range 10 West of the Northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Caleb F. Davidson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELLHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones vs. Henry Clews.

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, for an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State, and whereas it is made to appear, that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York.

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section 14 all in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District of said State of Alabama, is now pending before said Circuit Court, and that if the said Henry Clews does not appear at the next term of said Circuit Court at the time and place of holding the said Court, to wit: on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1890 in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, then and there to answer to the complaint of the said Joseph A. Jones, Plaintiff in said attachment, judgment will be rendered on said attachment, and be as conclusive against the said Henry Clews as if he were present to answer and defend the same; and that upon said judgment execution will issue, order of sale be made and other and further process in relation thereto be had as the law in such case made and provided, may direct authority or require.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, A. D. 1890.

G. B. DOUGHTY, Clerk.

Jan. 17th 4t.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after, taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red seal on the lid with the impression Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Given under my hand, day and date as above mentioned. W. N. CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW GOODS! ADDED ATTRACTIONS!

The undersigned has recently removed from depot Street to the Red Store on Public Square, and has largely increased his line of first class.

FAMILY GROCERIES, both Staple and Fancy, which he is prepared to sell at rock BOTTOM PRICES. My stock is very complete, and embraces every thing in this market. The highest price paid for Country produce either in cash or barter.

ALSO, Agent for the sale of the celebrated Patapasco Guano. Kept in stock at Jacksonville during the season. Sold for cash or cotton option. Call for circulars. Jan. 31st, if

C. W. BREWTON.

ED. G. CALDWELL, (At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Sewing and Smoking TOBACCOES, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave. Chocolate, Cocoa, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon and Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Macaroni, Macaroni & Cheese at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line, CHEAP for CASH at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

On buy one of those fine Plows of the Towers patent at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

splendid lot of new Tin-ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone-ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Queensware at

Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table Knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware, Lamps, and Lamp-glasses. Orders solicited from merchants. We will duplicate any bill that can be bought in America.

J. R. CARBER & Co., China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan 28-3m.

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino

Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered

Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex

Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Family Flavored Oils, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdrift Flour, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tin-ware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment. He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Brilles, mules of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

GEORGE AT BARGAINS IN

Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacturer, the

Largest Stock of Pianos

ever brought to this market. These instruments having been bought for cash at

LOW PRICES,

will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN

in this country.

Purchasers of this country can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at low rates.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS:

Also a Complete Line of

Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Call early and examine stock and prices at

M. F. GOVAN & OJ.

No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,

Shoes and Hats,

39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Please send for Samples.

JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.

We will pay express on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,

16 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SPECIAL:

Common Sense Bargains.

The undersigned have just opened a new and select stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Jeans, Flannels, Shirts, Sheetings, Linen and Oil Cloth Table Cloths, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Wooden-ware etc. etc. Also a good line of

GROCERIES,

Both Staple and Fancy, Leather, Shoemakers' Findings; In fact, everything to be found in a first class General Store.

No trouble to show Goods and tell prices. Knowing that these times demand Goods to be sold on a close margin, we defy competition in prices of Goods.

WILSON BROS & HARBOUR,

Oct 4 '89 1y North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.



Linder Distributor.

The greatest labor-saving implement in use.

Address: LINDER & MONTGOMERY, Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan. 31.

INSURANCE

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE

COMPANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

HUNTSTOWN, ALA.

CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISS.

It is wisdom to insure your Dwellings

Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE,

ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a

healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient

to meet all their liabilities.

April 26th, 1879 I. L. SWAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest complete works for the manufacture of Carriages

IN THE WORLD. Buggies for the trade a specialty.

CORNER FIFTH AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD,

COLUMBUS, GA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

16 Balls to pound, one pound packages.

20 Balls to pound, two pound paper boxes.

Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50 100 or 500 Pounds Each.

UNIFORM PRICE IN VARIABLE DISCOUNTS.

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

ASK FOR "EAGLE AND PHENIX" USE NO

OTHER.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1880.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Five dollars cash for announcements under this head, except in case of Commissioners, which announcements are made for three dollars, each.

FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce L. W. GRANT as a candidate for State Senator for the 7th senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

To the people of Calhoun County: I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this election as the representative of any political party, Democratic or Republican, but stand upon the platform of Independentism, and in asking for the suffrages of the people, pledge myself that, if elected, I will faithfully, honestly and zealously discharge the duties incumbent upon me in my official capacity.

J. A. DE ARMAN.

We are authorized to announce L. W. CANNON as a candidate for Probate Judge of Calhoun county.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. STEWART as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce W. J. SCOTT as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce H. J. MATTHEWS as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce GEO. L. BROWN as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED M. MOIGAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county. If elected, I will serve the people promptly.

C. P. REARD.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. GOUDLETT as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON DICKIE as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LEIDRETT as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce P. D. ROSS as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce SPARTAN ALLEN as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun county.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce I. L. SWAN as a candidate for Treasurer of Calhoun county.

We copy below from the Cherokee Advertiser an article personal to the editor of this paper. Wherever we find mention of any citizen of Calhoun in any paper, we invariably extract it and reproduce it in the Republican as matter of local interest, and in this instance we do no more than we would do in case of any fellow-citizen of the county; yet, being a candidate, we do not know that we should publish it, but for the fact that a few men in the county, not friendly to us, have systematically misrepresented us and spread false impressions both as to our line of conduct and extent of services while in the Legislature. While this work of belittlement of us by men unfriendly to us has been going on at home, (on a small scale we admit) our readers will pardon us if, as an offset to this, we publish the opinions of outsiders as to the value of our humble services to the people while in position to serve them.

From the Cherokee Advertiser.
Hon. L. W. Grant a candidate for State Senate.

Hon. L. W. Grant is announced in the last issue of his paper, the Jacksonville Republican, as a candidate for Senator from Cleburne and Calhoun counties.

We do not believe that Senatorial District could find a more worthy and patriotic Representative. Aside from a life long study of our political institutions and a general knowledge of everything pertaining to affairs of State, learned through the best of mediums, "newspaper life," he is a man of the intellect, conversant with legislative routine and an indomitable worker. When to these is added his urbanity of manner his warm personal attachments and the universal esteem in which he is held, we are assured that he will make a formidable candidate. He represented Calhoun county in the lower house during the dark days of Radicalism, and although he was not on the floor every moment, spouting nonsense for gallery effect, he quietly did more work perhaps than any member of that session. The lower counties saw and knew of work performed for them that required skill and perseverance. Born and raised in Calhoun county, with every emotion for her interest his devotion proven by years of privation in the tented field, that District will honor itself by honoring him.

Our subscription list is increasing rapidly. Friends from all parts of the county are sending in new names from all parts of the county by almost every mail. The year will be an intensely interesting one and we hope to be able to make the Republican fully worth the price to subscribers. Let our friends continue their efforts in behalf of the paper and send us in many other names of good men (we want none who are doubtful men) and we will try and reciprocate the benefit by making the paper a true reflex of current events and a complete condensed history of this the most important year in the history of our country.

As another apt illustration of the old adage that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, we have the case of Rev. Tommy Simmons, who wants to be one of the census supervisors of Georgia.

In a letter to the President, begging for the office, Brother Simmons took occasion to say that he wanted the place mainly for the victory it would be to him over the "corrupt secession traitors" of Georgia, and not so much for the money that was in it. This letter was unearthed by a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, and published, whereupon some of the "corrupt secession traitors" editors of the State put Brother Simmons under the editorial microscope and proceeded to examine his moral character to see if there was anything corrupt about him. The result of the examination was highly satisfactory to the "corrupt secession traitors." They found that while Brother Simmons had been holding himself up to the Methodist of Georgia as a man of God, he was in fact a lecherous scoundrel of the deepest dye, an unnatural brute who had seduced his own niece and a man who rather deserves exile from civilized society than promotion to official place. Touched in his own character, the reverend scoundrel howls and denies, and Brother Felton comes to his relief. He claims that such things were charged once on him in the church, but not proven. In reply to this a correspondent of the Constitution says, it was not proven because the only witness who could prove it would not attend the trial; that he (the correspondent) is peculiarly responsible, and that if Brother Simmons will sue him for libel in the courts where he can compel the attendance of this important witness, he will undertake to prove it. Moreover he promises to produce another witness who laid his hand on Brother Simmons one night with the startling remark: "Ah Tommy, I have caught you at last."

Brother Simmons doubtless will be more careful how he flings his epithets about in his future correspondence.

Public Lands.

A bill destined shortly to be a topic in the Senate and involving a discussion of the interior to ascertain the amount of public lands in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Oregon, and Colorado, whose enabling acts of admission into the Union contained stipulations for the payment of five per cent, on the sales of the public lands therein. The plan is to pay to these States the sum of five per cent, on the amount of lands thus located, estimating the value of these lands at \$1.25 per acre. This claim would be a very pretty nest egg for some of these States. Illinois would net nearly a million of dollars. The claim set up is that these lands were enhanced in the concession of five per cent, on sales, and that the United States by taking them out of the class of salable lands did an injustice to these States above named. But the five Southern States got very little under this bill.

In 1868 Congress passed an act to stop the sales of lands in these States and turn them over to the homesteaders. This act was repealed in 1877. If the lands in the South withdrawn from sales and covered by the Homestead act are added to the class on which five per cent, is to be allowed, the Southern States may get something of real value. The bill will renew the irrepressible conflict between the East and the West, the Eastern States opposing any bill on the subject.

The Democratic National Committee.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.
Frederick D. Prince, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has sent notices to its members, inviting them to meet at Willard's Hotel in this city, on Monday the 23rd inst., to select a place and time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. The latter part of June or first of July will probably be the time chosen for holding the Convention. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville are spoken of as cities where the Convention may be held. A strong influence will be brought to bear to induce the Committee to select Washington in stead of a Western town. Excellent notes accommodations are afforded here, and it is said that the new National Museum building will be then far enough advanced toward completion to give splendid hall room for the Convention.

The Printed Page.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown says, "The power of the printed page so far transcends any personal speech, in these days of universal reading, that any comparison would be futile. When the strongest array of facts, the most elegant reasoning possible, persuasion that makes no pathos, or ringing sentences that keep electric from point in the argument, even all be compressed in a form, and struck off by the hundred thousand, and transmitted in a day to the people in a whole State, what voice even though of syren or saint, can hope to compete with its influence?"

"What do you do when you have a cold," "Cough" was the sententious reply.

Accepted and will appear.

One evening while reclining in an easy chair, reading the lack of true religion, and the dearth of common sense, a solemn-visaged lady, Who was surely on the shady Side of thirty, entered proudly, and to crush me out of existence:

"I sent a poem here, sir," Said the lady, growing fiercer, "And the subject which I'd chosen, you Remember, sir, was Spring. But although I've scanned your paper Sir, by sunlight, gas and taper, I've discovered of that poem, not a solitary thing."

She was muscular and wiry, And her temper sure was fiery, And I knew to pacify her I would have to fib like him. So I told her that her verses, Which were great, had come to—

W. F. JORDAN, Editor.

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA. CALHOUN COUNTY. In Probate Court for said County Regular Term Feb. 11th 1880. This case came on for the hearing of the will and testament of John J. Henderson, deceased, and for the settlement of his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is ordered that the 8th day of March 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, made on the 10th day of February, 1880 the undersigned, as Executor of the last will and testament of John J. Henderson, deceased, will sell, for cash to the highest bidder, at public sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of March 1880, the following described personal property to wit:

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NEW HARNES AND SADDLERY SHOP. The undersigned having bought out J. J. Privett, will hereafter run a SADDLERY AND HARNES SHOP, in connection with and in the same building with his carriage and wood shop. The business will be enlarged to meet the wants of the public, and orders for bridles, saddles or harness will be filled at once at satisfactory prices. Repairing a specialty. Ready made goods in this line always on hand at prices that cannot be undersold.

THE WAGON

The Republican.

Chancery Court was in session Monday and Tuesday, Chancellor Graham presiding.

Thieves broke into the warehouse of B. F. Carpenter Monday night and stole about five hundred pounds of bacon. They were too dumb to take any of the hams in the crowd, they being of a peculiar kind, and likely to lead to the detection of the robbers.

Drs. Evans and Williams have established a drug store, first-class in all its appointments, at White Plains, and will hereafter keep in stock a full line of all drugs necessary to the trade of that section. This will be a great convenience to the people of the valley and would be liberally sustained.

We are pleased to note the fact that Mr. J. L. Kirby of this county has returned from Atlanta, after a month's stay, with his eyesight greatly improved. He had become almost totally blind. Now he has hopes of seeing as well as ever. Even under so short treatment as he has had, he feels like a new man.

During the session of the Chancery Court here, Robt. Arnold, son of Dr. Arnold, of this place, was admitted to the practice of the law. He stood the ordeal of a thorough and exhaustive examination, and acquitted himself with the highest credit. Mr. Arnold is a very hard student and will make rapid progress in his profession by devotion to study. Add to this a mind highly analytical and a manner at once modest and prepossessing and it takes no ken of prophecy to forecast for him a brilliant career.

After the examination of Mr. Arnold, the Chancellor said to him, among other things, that the lower story was crowded, but there was always room in the upper story.

Mr. Wallace Woodward remarked: "He will have attained the highest summit of the profession, if he can but reach one story."

The Chancellor not catching the pun at once, Mr. John M. Caldwell remarked:

"Why Chancellor, Kent you see it?" and he did.

Rev. Mr. Walker preached here Sunday. The whole congregation here, so far as we can learn, are glad that Conference returned him to this Circuit.

Rev. J. F. T. Brandon, who was assigned the Oxford Circuit, has located at White Plains. He is another popular minister of the M. E. Church, and will doubtless do a great work for his Circuit during the year.

Speaking of these two men of God, reminds us of the fact that the churches do not extend a sufficiently liberal support to their ministry. They are men who have given up all hopes and aspirations in life, so far as the accumulation of wealth or the attainment of earthly honors are concerned, to serve their fellow men, and for this they deserve more than we can ever do for them. Their services to the cause not only of religion, but good order in society and obedience to law cannot be measured by dollars and cents. It is patent that a well supported ministry, free from galling pecuniary care, can be more highly efficient than a ministry to whom a niggardly support is grudgingly extended. Let us turn over a new leaf in this regard for 1880. Let us make our ministry feel that we appreciate their services, by a cheerful contribution of means to their support and that frank, free, friendly bearing toward them that carries with it light and joy.

The young people of Jacksonville, after the ball Friday night, formed a literary club, with Mr. Jno. M. Crooks, President, Miss Vista Welch, Vice President, Mr. E. G. Caldwell, Secretary and Miss Sallie Hoke, Treasurer. The club will meet at the residence of Maj. B. F. Wyly to night (Friday) at which time Mr. Wallace Woodward and Miss Sallie Hoke will read. Misses Frankie Wyly, Annie Wyly, Vista Welch and Linnie Francis are committee on music and will report. If kept up, the society will be very improving. We hope to see our people take that interest in it that will make it a success. After awhile, by dramatic entertainments, means can be had for laying the foundation of a fine library.

We have on hand now and will keep constantly for sale Chattel Mortgage blanks, Crop lien blanks, Land Deeds and Deeds of Trust. Jan. 31-17.

Seaborn Whitehead, died at the residence of Mr. A. T. Martin, near White Plains, the 5th inst., aged 60 years. An old citizen writing us on the subject says: "He has been living from house to house, in Choctawhatchee Valley since 1844, and while he did no one harm, helped many along with their business. He was originally from North Carolina."

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.—This will be a remarkable year. Candidates from President of the U. S. to Constable of Beat. Leap year and woman's rights prevail. Look for something to grace or disgrace our future history.

Business is brisk. Farmers buoyant and hopeful. More cotton will be planted than for some years. Small grain looks very well, considering the unfavorable season. Report of measles in the neighborhood, none fatal. We regret to learn that Mr. E. T. Clark has been ill, trust he will soon recover.

We see our sister town, Alexandria, is improving in her old days. She has put on a new dress—i. e. been incorporated. Rather late to get stylish, but guess she can stand it. One thing we would herald far and wide: In Alexandria vicinity, there is as much beauty and culture, as in any country.

C. Martin is making some improvement in his store. He did more business last Saturday than any day before, during thirteen years.

We saw one gay young lady, last Sunday exercising the privileges of Leap year—calling on young gentlemen. We trust some of them will give Cross Roads a call or rather,

T. H. M.

MIDDLE GRATCHER.—It has been some time since a local appeared in your paper from these parts; therefore we think it high time for him to awaken from his lethargic existence. Times are rather dull with us now. Christmas holidays have ceased, and the people have gone to work preparatory to planting for the next crops. Wheat and oats are growing very well we believe. Farmers making more improvements on their lands this winter than usual, which adds a little to appearances. Indeed Chateaux is improving at last. Messrs. Roberts, McCormick, Jinks and Thomas have recently moved into our midst. Mr. Roberts and family of Cherokee paid a visit to relatives here last week. Mr. Fleming, agent for the National Copying Co. called recently; his sample pictures present an elegant appearance, and we wish him much success. We were pleased to meet Miss Amanda Hollinsley at Mt. Gilead on Sabbath last. Andrew Hollingsworth is representing the nursery of Mr. Bradley and we hope to have fruit by and by. Miss Georgia Corley leaves the 1st Monday in Feb. whether she will visit relatives in E. Tenn. "Alonzo."

Commissioners Court has been in session here some days this week, and dispatched the usual amount of business. Like other sessions of the Court that have preceded it of late months, this one had the usual number of contentions over new roads, bridges or other public improvements. To every cause of this kind there is necessarily two sides, and consequently with every decision of the Court in such cases there is bound to be dissatisfaction. It is natural for the defeated side to grumble at the Court, but it is not always right to do so. It is a safe rule for all parties to admit that public servants, in the performance of their official duties, do what they conscientiously believe to be for the public good; and, unless the contrary can be clearly shown, it is not right to clamor against them. Now, if it could be satisfactorily shown that they had once lost sight of the public good to favor men or sections, then they would deserve the severest censure. But until this is satisfactorily shown, the presumption that they have only done that which they conscientiously believed to be right, is in favor of officials. This much we say, not for the purpose of belittling the Commissioners Court, but in the interest of fair play and justice.

LINCOLN AS A PROPHET.

Abraham Lincoln was a political prophet as well as a friend of the common people. Poster these words found in his first inaugural address: "Monarchy is some times limited to a certain refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I would scarcely be justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against retarding

despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with—if not above—labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new liabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

A correspondent writes to a paper to know what is good for cabbage worms. The editor replies: "Bless your soul, man, cabbage of course. A good plump cabbage will last several worms a week."

The original of all men is the same, and virtue is the only nobility. Talent and worth are the only eternal grounds of distinction.

NOTICE NO. 188.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named soldier has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William Sorenson, Homestead Entry No. 694 for Fraction of Section 22, Northeast gr. of Northwest gr. of Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 8 East, and thence the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Horrell and Mahab F. Davidson of Choctawhatchee County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17th 80.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones vs Henry Clews

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, for an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State, and whereas it is made to appear that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York.

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Choctawhatchee District of said State of Alabama, is now pending before said Circuit Court, and that if the said Henry Clews does not appear at the next term of said Circuit Court at the time and place of holding the same, to wit: on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1880 in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, then and there in answer to the complaint of the said Joseph A. Jones, Plaintiff in said attachment, judgment will be rendered against the said Henry Clews as if he were present to answer and defend the same; and that upon said judgment execution will issue, order of sale be made and other and further process in relation thereto, be had as the law in such case made and provided, may direct authorize or require.

Given under my hand this 15th day of January A. D. 1880.

Jan. 17th 80. G. B. DOUGHT, Clerk.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle rings the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affection of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

Beware of IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NEW GOODS! ADDED ATTRACTIONS!

The undersigned has recently removed from Depot Street to the Red Store on Public Square, and has largely increased his line of first class

FAMILY GROCERIES, both Staple and Fancy, which he is prepared to sell at rock BOTTOM PRICES. My stock is very complete, and embraces every thing in this market. The highest price paid for Country produce either in cash or barter.

ALSO,

Agent for the sale of the celebrated Patapasco Guano. Kept in stock at Jacksonville during the season. Sold for cash or cotton option. Call for circulars. C. W. BREWTON. Jan. 31 st, if

FAMILY FAVORITE.

THE IMPROVED WHEEL

Sewing Machine.

LOOK SPIFFY. VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine 6 different sized Hemmers, 1 Quilter, 1 Border, 1 Gatherer, 1 Ticker, 1 Ruffler, making 11 attachments, or more than are given with any other machine.

PRICE ONLY \$30.

Call and examine the machine at ROWEN, DEAN & CO.,

Sen 13-3m Jacksonville, Ala.

Undertakers Notice.

Mr. Jno. H. Crawford having removed from Jacksonville, the undersigned, at his request, will in the future keep on hand Coffins, Metallic cases and burial Caskets, and will assist on burial occasions as Mr. Crawford did while in the undertaking business here.

L. A. WEAVER.

Jan 4-3m

NOTICE.

The Board of Education will meet in Jacksonville the fourth Saturday in this month. All persons expecting to teach during this year, are expected to be present, for examination; except those who have unlimited license.

Township Superintendents are earnestly requested to be present.

G. BRYANT RUSSELL.

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, here and Millinery to the store room formerly occupied by Whitcomb and Priskill. Is the first store he has a choice line of

all kinds, both staple and fancy, cigars, tobacco, &c. In the rear room is the largest and best stock of

the last figures in the city. The building has been placed up stairs in a large and comfortable room where gentlemen can enjoy a game free from interruption.

Respectfully,

A. M. LANDERS.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

FEMALE ACADEMY BUILDING. Mrs. Ida Woodward will open at the Female Academy, Monday, January 12th her school for children, and will continue the session five months.

TERMS.—Spelling, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$1.00 per month. Higher classes, \$1.50 per month, payable at the end of each month.

Berry's & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCER.

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

Home, Georgia.

Liberal Cash Advances made on COTTON and PRODUCE Consigned to us

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataracts, blindness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflammation of the eye, impaired vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such suffering may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies.

The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred.

A. J. KERR.

White Plains, Ala.

DANVILLE, ALA., Dec. 19th, 1879.

This is to certify that Dr. A. J. Kerr has been treating my eyes for one, and are much better—think they will get entirely well. Cheerfully recommend his treatment to the public.

J. F. DAVIS.

This is to certify that Lucinda McDowell's eye became affected by loss of sight, four or five years ago, and remained so till three or four weeks since, when she went under the treatment of Mr. Andrew Kerr, and in six or eight days afterward she could see with that eye as well as ever.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

I certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.

JNO. W. McDOWELL.

Dec. 26th, 1877.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Broward County, Feb. 1th, 1879.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that my grand-daughter, Nannie Griffith, was afflicted with sore eyes for three years, to such an extent that she could scarcely see to go about. Six months ago Mr. A. J. Kerr came and took her under treatment, and to our astonishment, she could soon see to attend to her usual duties, and do any kind of the sewing. I hereby recommend Mr. Kerr's medicine to any person similarly afflicted.

Given under my hand, and dated as above mentioned.

W. N. CHANDLER.

ED. G. CALDWELL.

(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Chew ing and Smoking TOBACCOES, including the popular STANBROOK, Prince and the celebrated DURHAM Siskin Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate Cream, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Macaroni, Macaroni & Cheese at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Eggs at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Flows of the Towens patent at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Spit and lid of new Tin ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Now lot of stone-ware at E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Queensware at Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table Knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware, Crockery, and Miscellaneous.

Orders solicited from merchants. We will duplicate any bill that can be bought in America.

J. R. CARBER & Co.,

China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan 28-3m.

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino

Sheep, Angora Goats,

Hard Registered

Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex

Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Fresh Snowdrift Flour, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene Oil, Buckets, Tin-ware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment.

He also has on hand a large assortment of Hams, Sausages, Briddles, made of the very best leather, and designed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacture

tory, the

Largest Stock of Pianos

ever brought to this market. These Instru

ments having been bought for cash at

LOW PRICES,

will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN

in this country.

Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand.

LOW PRICES.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Ladies' and Gentlemen's EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.

Also a complete line of

Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Call early and examine stock and prices at

M. V. GUYAN & CO., No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,

Shoes and Hats,

39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Please send for Samples.

JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.

We will pay express on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, & C.,

16 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

COMMON SENSE BARGAINS.

The undersigned have just opened a new and select stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Flannels, Shirts, Suspenders, Linen and Oil Cloth Table Cloths, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Woodenware, etc., etc. Also a good line of

GROCERIES,

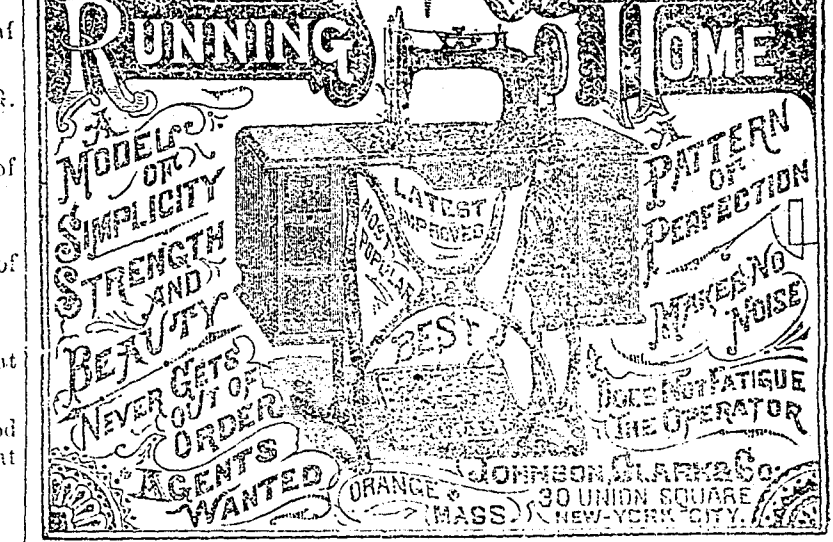
Both Staple and Fancy. Leather, Shoemakers' Findings; In fact, everything to be found in a first class General Store.

No trouble to show Goods and all prices. Knowing that these times demand Goods to be sold on a close margin, we defy competition in prices of Goods.

WILSON BROS. & HARBOUR,

Oct 4 '79 ly

North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.



THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENT IN USE.

Address LINDER & MONTGOMERY, Jacksonville, Ala.

Jan. 31.

INSURANCE

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE

COMPANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

HOME PROTECTION " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

CENTRAL CITY " SELMA, ALA.

COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISS.

It is wisdom to insure your Dwellings

Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc


If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE,

ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a

4 MBB

BEST HANDLED SADDLERY



ADVANTAGES.

A RIGID DETACHABLE WALNUT TRAILER
ARE LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CERAMIC
HEAT FASTER THAN OTHER IRON
RETAIN THE HEAT LONGER
REQUIRE NO HOTTER FIRE
DON'T BURN THE HAND
ARE DOUBLE SPUNTED
IRON BOTH WAYS
THE BEST IN USE
CHEAP

FOR SALE BY
THE HARDWARE DEPOT

HOP BITTER
(A Medicine, Not a Drink)
CONTAINS
**ROSE, SUCHU, MANDRAIN
DANDELION**
AND THE FINEST AND BEST MANUFACTURE
OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowel, Blood,
Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervous
Weakness and especially Female Complaints.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or
for anything impure or injurious found in
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and
before you sleep. **Take no other.**
How Cough Cures is the sweetest
Ask Children
The New Plan for Stomach

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible
Drunkness, use of opium, tobacco and
Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hoo. Bitters Mfg. Co. Ind.

[illegible]

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
tively prevent this terrible disease.
positively cure nine cases in ten. Its
that will save many lives sent free
Don't delay a moment. Beware of

SAFONIFIED
Is the ONLY Reliable Concentrated
LYE SOAP MAKING. Proves itself
worth soap making. Hurst's Soft
than cure. Sold everywhere.

Each can for making soap, 50¢
Soap quickly. It is full weight and
 ASK FOR
SAPONIFIED
 AND TAKE NO OTHER. MANUFACTURED
PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

correspond to

DR. N. C. GRAY, Oculist
28 N. TWELFTH
PHILADELPHIA

LANDRETH'S

ARE THE BEST
D. LANDRETH & SONS, 21 & 23 S. 3^d.
PHILADELPHIA.

Is a Terrible Disease. Its fearful corruption running down the throat, weak-
ness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odor,
deformities, and finally consumption. From
Ordinary treatments are worse than useless. How

CARBOLATE of TAR INHALANT

CONSUMPTION

The most healing Cordials of combined with
 consumed into a dense smoke
 eased parts. No heat.
 at, and you feel its healing power at once.
 highly commended by — Circulars, etc., Sent free.

FULL TREATMENT

GILT-EDGE

powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. The Art and Science and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter making. Gilt-Edge Butter made equal to the best.

Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves color from yellow to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all blemishes. Gives a nice Golden Color the year around. Worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of production.

Small size. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., at 25 cents; Large size 1 lb., at 50 cents.

Great saving by buying the larger size
address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., PHOENIX
mark "Butter-Maker" Registered. BUFFALO

Advertisements

ENCILL & CO.,

for insertion in a **CHOICE** section

for the **BEST** Newspaper
n, County or Section.
positions, at Very Reasonable Rates

ENGILL & CO.
Street, Philada

100



Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a 2D lattice of particles. The lattice is represented by a grid of dots. A horizontal line passes through the center of the lattice. A vertical line also passes through the center, intersecting the horizontal line. The intersection point is labeled 'center'. The horizontal line is labeled 'x-axis' and the vertical line is labeled 'y-axis'. The lattice is labeled '2D lattice'.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance.....\$2.00
If not paid in advance.....3.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1.00
Each subsequent insertion......50
Over one square counted as two, etc.
Outstanding charges at advertiser's risk.
Marriage notices......50

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

For County Offices.....\$5.00
For State Offices.....10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months.....\$ 5.00
One square of 10 lines, six months.....10.00
One square of 10 lines, nine months.....15.00
One square of 10 lines, twelve months.....20.00
One-half column three months.....25.00
One-half column six months.....40.00
One-half column nine months.....55.00
One-half column twelve months.....70.00
One column three months.....50.00
One column six months.....80.00
One column nine months.....100.00
One column twelve months.....120.00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the execution of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

JNO. H. CALDWELL, WM. M. HAMER,

Caldwell, Hamer & Caldwell,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney, Jacksonville, Alabama.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate.

JAN 15, 1878

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

HOP PICKING.

Down the long vines of the vines,
With tassels laden,
The slum'rous afternoon in splendor shines
On youth and maiden.
Who seem to drink in spicy leathen air
In happy slumber.
And laugh as dreamers laugh, who do not care
The hours to number.

The lazy sun glides gently down the sky,
The nightfall brings,
The hollow aches now bring the clangor night
Of crickets singing.
The very Earth seems drowsing 'neath a spell
From hop blooms shaken,
And waits the night-wind in some upland dell
To bid it waken.

Then bring fair Autumn from the waiting North,
And deck the maiden,
With drowsy hops, and lead her slowly forth,
With rich fruits laden;
And if she fall asleep along the way,
The summer months will longer with us stay,
And Earth be richer.

Aunt and Niece.

"Bessie, Bessie, you're a very foolish child, said Aunt Mary.
"But I can't help it," said Bessie Norton piteously.
"Help! I nonsense," said her aunt. Here I am over forty, and I'm not in love; no, not likely to be."
"But, Aunt Mary," meekly pleaded the blue-eyed little lass, "only think of the difference between forty and seventeen!"
Mary Hepworth rubbed her nose vehemently.
"Upon my word, Bessie," said she, "I don't know what to do about this ridiculous business of yours. Dear, dear, I am sure I don't know what this world is coming to anyway."
"But I am seventeen," argued Bessie, "and I danced at the last Charity ball, and my dresses are all made with long trains. Besides, George says I am his guardian angel!"
"Oh, fiddlesticks!" cried Aunt Mary, "what do you want of a husband?"
"All the girls have husbands," returned Bessie.
"Aren't you happy as you are?"
"Yes," confessed Bessie; "but I—I think I should be happier if I were married to George."
"And why, in the name of reason?" demanded Mary.
"Because he loves me!"
And the deep roses came into Bessie's cheek as she spoke.
"Loves you!" scornfully echoed Mary—loves your money!"
"I have no money," said innocent Bessie; "so it can't be that."
Mary laughed a hard laugh.
"She has never yet occurred to her mind that she is my heiress and that the people call me 'the rich old maid,' thought Mary to herself. "Poor little unconscious dove. And for her, of all people in the world, to become the prey of a fortune hunter! I won't have it; so there."
And she turned once more to Bessie.
"Bessie," said she coaxingly, do oblige me and give up this foolish notion of a husband."
"Oh, Aunt," cried the girl, "really I couldn't."
"I'll give you the diamond cross that you fancied last week."
"Oh, Aunt!"
"Or come—you shall have a summer at Saratoga."
"I don't want to go to Saratoga."
"Would you prefer going abroad?" urged the elder lady. "I don't like sea voyages, but anything would be preferable to wrecking your future."
"—I think I prefer George, Aunt," faltered Bessie. "That is, if you won't be angry."
"You will rush headlong on your fate, then?" cried Mary.
"Yes," confessed Bessie. "I think that if you don't object, I will."
"Bessie," said Aunt Mary. "I never denied you anything yet, and I don't suppose I shall deny you this. Tell George Dickson to come and see me. And if he is really in earnest—"
"Oh, Aunt, there never was anyone half so much in earnest as we two are," fervently interrupted Bessie, clasping her hands.
"Yes, yes, I daresay," said Mary. "Very well, as I am remarking, I'll take it into consideration."
And Bessie sat down and wrote a little pink note to her lover:
"DEAREST GEORGE:—Aunt Mary has relented, and you are to come and see her at once. Oh, joy, joy!"
Yours Eternally,
Bessie.

And she called the gardener's boy, and gave him twenty-five cents to post the letter immediately.
Mr. George Dickson, being like his fair fiancée very much in earnest, lost no time in responding to this rose-scented summons. "Frank," he said to his law partner, and particular friend, "you'll stand by a fellow, won't you?"
"To the death," said Frank Wright.
"Then come with me to face Bessie's old aunt," said Dickson, "for it all depends upon her—our future I mean. Bessie is such a dear, dutiful little kitten that she will never marry without her aunt's consent."
"That's the situation of affairs, eh?" said Mr. Wright. "And where does this absurdity of your destiny reside?"
"In the Bloomingdale road," said Mr. Dickson. "But your see, rich or poor, it

makes no difference to me. 'Tis her niece I want—not her money."
"Money is a convenience, for all that," thoughtfully remarked Wright. "Yes, I'll help you to, face the music. At what hour am I to present myself?"
"At ten-to-morrow morning," said Dickson.
"Isn't that rather early?"
"The sooner I know my fate the better it will be for me," said Dickson. "Either I enter into the gates of paradise, or I drown myself."
"What a thing it is to be in love," said Wright, reflectively.
Mary was in the garden pruning roses the next morning when the two gentlemen arrived.
"Go away," said Mary, without turning her head, as she heard the creaking of the garden gate. "You are the boy that broke down my lovely blue iris yesterday. Go away I say."
"I—I beg your pardon," said Mr. Dickson, in some dismay, "I am not the boy that broke it."
"Oh!" Mary turned around, and drew off a portentous pair of gloves which shielded her hands. "I see. You are the young man that wants Bessie."
"Yes," said Dickson, "I am the young man that wants Bessie, and this is my friend, Mr. Wright."
Mary bowed stiffly to the stranger, and then turned abruptly to Dickson.
"I suppose you think you are going to marry money?" she said.
"I haven't thought about it in that light," said Mr. Dickson, reddening.
"Don't tell me," said Mary, "feeling in her pocket for an official letter with a big red seal."
"Up to yesterday my niece Bessie was looked upon as an heiress."
"I assure you, ma'am—" broke in Dickson.
"Don't waste your breath in assuring me," said Mary. "Its time and trouble thrown away. Just hear me out, if you please. Yesterday I received this letter from my lawyer, announcing the failure of the Mutual Insurance Company. I have been foolish enough to invest in it. And whoever take Bessie now must take her for herself alone."
"I desire nothing better," said Dickson, eagerly.
"Are you prepared for love in a cottage?" satirically demanded Miss Basil.
"My income is not large," said the young lawyer, modestly, "but it is quite sufficient to maintain a wife in comfort. I love Bessie, and there are not many hardships which love will not sweeten."
"That sounds well in books," said Miss Basil.
"You shall see that we will reduce it to practice," said Dickson cheerfully. "And Miss Basil—"
"Well?"
"You have been a second mother to Bessie; she loves you dearly. Need I say how delighted we both would be if you would consent to make your home with us?"
Mary dropped her gloves into a bunch of blue larkspurs.
"Oh," she said, "do you mean that you would actually burden yourself with a poverty stricken old maid, like me?"
"George held out both hands to Miss Basil.
"Aunt Mary," said he, "I may call you so, mayn't I?—pray believe that it will be doing as both a favor to come and live with us. We cannot, perhaps, give you the luxuries to which you have been accustomed, but of one thing you may be certain—a welcome from the heart."
Mary stopped for her gardening gloves and turned away.
"Young man," said she, "there is more in you than I thought. Take Bessie if you want her. Yonder she is, watching us from the oriel casement. Go to her. Tell her the story-hearted old aunt has relented at last. And—step a minute," she added, as he was eagerly turning away; "I told you that I had property invested in the Mutual Company."

"It was only a thousand dollars. The rest is all safe, and will one day be yours and Bessie's. And you will not need to support the old maiden aunt out of your kindly charity, though I shall continue to give you plenty of my company. Now go to Bessie. As for you, Mr. Wright, to the astonished George, 'you can help me with the weeds and watering pot, while those two young turtle-doves are billing and cooing inside.'"
So ended Mr. Dickson's wooing, and little Bessie was the happiest of brides, in white silk and orange blossoms.
"But if it had been me," said Frank Wright, "I should have proposed to the old maiden aunt. To my mind she's the prettiest woman of the two."

Strange Discoveries.

The Bank of England has no end of valuables committed to its keeping. The vaults of this establishment holds moldering chests, deposited there for safety's sake, and apparently forgotten by their owners. In 1871 one lot of pieces from sheer rottenness, exposing to sight a quantity of massive plate and a bundle of yellow papers. The latter proved to be a collection of love letters of the period of the Restoration, which the Directors were enabled to restore to the lineal descendants of the original owner. In 1872 a tin box was fished out of the Seine containing more than five hundred letters addressed to divers persons in Paris. This box—set afloat miles above Paris—had been hermetically sealed, and was furnished with little metal sails, that might catch the current of the river at every point, but it had failed to make a successful voyage, and laid at the river's bottom for years with its freight of letters for the besieged Parisians, some of whom, however, had the gratification of receiving them five years after date.

Signs and Portents.

When the crescent of the young moon rests supinely, its horns in air, it is a sign of dry weather; because in this position it is soiled by the water, thus preventing its fall to the earth. This is also a sign of weather, the explanation in this case being that a water-soaked earth is emblematic of a water-soaked soul. Don't forget this sign of the new moon. It is rarely you will find one so impartially accommodating.
Whoever finds a four-leaved clover is generally a liar. It is so much easier to find one leaf from a five-leaved stalk than to hunt for one with four that the temptation to mendacity is too much for average clay.
When a mouse gnaws a hole in a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. The misfortune has already happened to the gown, and may be apprehended to happen to the mouse.
An old sign is that a child grows poor if suffered to look into a mirror while less than twelve months old. But what the average parent can see in the mirror to make it proud is difficult for any but the parents to understand.
A red sky in the west at evening indicates that the next day will be pleasant, barring accidents of rain, snow and hail.
If you take down your shingle, preparatory to putting it up in a new location, it is a sign you are moving.
If a hen runs across the street directly in front of you, it is a sign that a hen will soon be on the other side. If she crosses over just behind you—Pshaw! who ever knew a hen that wouldn't die right in her tracks rather than cross one's pathway in her rear?
When you see a cat running around furiously, it is a sign that the crockery or glassware is in danger.
When you drop a knife and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign that some one is coming. If you are a small boy, that some one may be your mother, and her coming is a sign to get up with your hair slipper.
To dream of a wedding is a sign of inaction.
To dream of a funeral betokens too much pork and cabbage.
To dream of finding money betokens that it is easier to dream of finding money than to earn it.
To dream that it is Sunday morning is heaven.
To be suddenly awakened from your sweetest sleep to find that it is not Sunday is—that is to say, very disagreeable. It is a sign that you will be unhappy.
A great many more equally infallible signs might be given, but the one we have probably had enough for one day. The man who believes in signs is sufficiently credulous to believe that our knowledge in that line, as well as in every other line, is inexhaustible.

A Race of the Plains.

Jack Christy was the driver's name and he recently arrived at St. Louis, from Texas. Jack got behind a beer or two a few nights ago and then there related a marvelous story of a remarkable horse, for the truth of which Jack said he was ready to vouch. The substance of Jack's narrative was about as follows: Not a very great distance from Fort Concho, in Texas, for the last seven years, a wild stallion of wonderful speed and endurance has been seen but during all this period the endeavors of the rancheros to capture him have proved unsuccessful. Jack has seen the animal several times, and he is confident about 14 hands high, and is coal-black in color. His body is covered with very long hair, so that in appearance the horse is rather shaggy. He has a long flowing tail which trails on the ground, while his mane is at least two or three feet in length. His hoofs have grown very long. The animal's reputation is about as follows: He is said to gallop a distance of three miles on open prairie in less than four minutes and a half. He dashed out of a ravine in the Wichita Mountains, and going at headlong speed he disappeared behind a log hut, which stood at exactly three miles from the entrance of the gulch. One of the rancheros, with the horse, was watching the stallion from a rocky eminence, timed him, estimating that the animal made three miles in 4:50. This would make him the fastest horse on record, and beats all the racehorses. Some four years a company was organized to capture Black Boss, which was the name by which the animal was known in the region. About 25 rancheros and herders, mounted on the fleetest of Texas horses and mustangs, determined to give chase to the hitherto uncaptured and untamed steed. One of the party was the celebrated Mexican vaquero Juan Gonzalez, who bears the reputation of being the greatest expert with the lasso living. For five days did they pursue Black Boss on their fleet-footed steeds. Sometimes they would chase him for hours, when he would gradually distance them and disappear from sight. "Black Boss" actually seemed to enjoy the sport. He would occasionally stand still until the pursuing party approached him, then, with a loud neigh and toss of his powerful head he would at once show them his heels. The rancheros, however, continued to stick to his trail, and after a few hours again came upon him, when he sped away from them like wind, and was gone longer they kept the chase, but in vain. Gonzalez, who on account of his skill and intrepidity had been chosen Captain, on the fifth day organized the company into squads and told them the only hope of success was to drive him to Hermosa Gully, which is a small ravine in the Wichita Mountains, the flanks of which were gallantly guarded by the Mexicans. If they could succeed in driving him into the ravine he believed they could secure him. Three bands were accordingly formed, and they began to scour the prairie for Black Boss. Gonzalez's company, after a few hours' riding, came upon the stallion, who immediately began his antics of playing with his pursuers. It was on this occasion that Gonzalez made a most marvelous throw with the lasso. He managed to approach pretty close to Black Boss, who at once snorted and bawled away. Gonzalez seized his spurs deep into the flanks of his steed, and galloped forward, and in a few moments carried his rider nearer the flying stallion. The two horses were now separated by about 225 feet, when quick as lightning, Gonzalez seized his lasso, and, with unerring aim, threw it. Black Boss was encircled by the fatal coils and

thrown, but his struggles were fearful. The shock was too much for Gonzalez and his horse, steed and rider, rolled over on the ground. The noble black writhed terribly in his bonds, which suddenly snapped, and the horse, once more on his feet quickly disappeared, dragging the trailing lasso from him. Gonzalez, however, was not discouraged, and he and his band continued the chase. They where overjoyed to find that Black Boss was galloping in the direction of Hermosa Gully, and thus encouraged them to keep on. As night approached they saw the horse enter up the gulch, whereupon they resolved to blockade it and wait until morning and the arrival of the other two bands before seizing their prey. During the night the whole company were reunited, and early at daybreak began cautiously to enter the gully. Presently they espied Black Boss who, no longer, threw up his head, and started out to see Gonzalez, and his party followed close behind. At last the powerful beast was brought to bay. The lasso was once more brought into requisition, and Black Boss was a prisoner. Having as they hoped, secured his fastidious prey, the men scattered the whole party. Not one of them would stoop him, as they prized him so highly. Three men were badly bitten, and several injured by his savage kicks. Suddenly the horse darted at Gonzalez, whom he seemed to recognize as the chief of those attacking him seized him by the shoulder with his teeth, and set off with him at full gallop down the gully, dropping him only after he had dragged him a distance of fifty yards. His right shoulder was terribly hurt, and it was long before he recovered. The boys were thoroughly disheartened, and gave up the pursuit. "Black Boss" was not seen in that neighborhood for 12 months after, when he again reappeared. Time and time again have expeditions been sent to capture him, but always in vain. Gonzalez's pursuers. His experience with Gonzalez also seems to have taught him something; he no longer waits for his enemies and never allows them to get near enough to have a chance of lassoing him. None of the rancheros in the vicinity will shoot him. He is said to be very tame, and will let a wild stallion caress him in all his strength across the open prairie near Concho.

What We Smoke.

To the world in general a cigar is merely a tightly-rolled packet having little fragments of dry leaves within, and a smooth, silky leaf for its outer wrapper. When it is burnt and the pleasant flavored smoke is inhaled, the habitual smoker claims for it a soothing luxury that quiets the irritable nerves, relieves weariness, and induces repose. Science, according to the official description, examines first the smokes, second the leaf, third the ash. In the smoke is discovered water in vaporous state, soot (free carbon), carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and a vaporous substance condensable into oily nicotine. These are the general divisions, which chemists have further split up, and in so doing have found acetic, formic, butyric, valeric, and propionic acids, prussic acid, cresotic, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphurated hydrogen, pyridine, uridine, picoline, lutidine, collidine, paraffine, coridine and rubidine. These are a series of oily bases belonging to the homologues of amine, first discovered in coal tar. Applying chemical tests to the leaves, other chemists have found nicotine, tobacco camphor or nicotianine (about which not much is known), a bitter attractive matter, gum, chlorophyll, malate of lime, guanylic acid, albuminoids, nitrile acid, tannic acid, and various salts. The finely white ash, which in its cohesion and whiteness is indicative of the good cigar, yields potash, soda, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica and chlorine. The ingredients extractable from a poor and cheap cigar would be fearful and wonderful to contemplate. Hence, it has come to a parliamentary report on adulterations in tobacco. Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rubarb leaves, saltpetre, fuller's earth, starch, malt, marmosins' chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, cod liver leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and licorice, sugar, and a little straw, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves, and straw brown paper.

Starting a Graveyard.

Adolph Sutor tells the following tale in relation to his starting a graveyard in Sutor. "One day I was out with a sack of chickens dealing with men. It seems ridiculous, but the most difficult thing we had to do was to start a graveyard. It took some three years to start it. Whenever a man got killed, or died, the men would get up a funeral and go off to Virginia City, or some other place, to bury the man. All work had to be stopped for one or two shifts. They would each lose their \$4 for wages; would pay \$300 or \$400 more for teams, and some would drink so freely as to be unfit for work the following day. I was determined to put a stop to that. So I said to the men: 'Why can't we have a graveyard of our own, and bury our men here?' I had a grave dug for the next man that died. The dead man's friends came and said they would not have the man buried there. I asked them why. They said 'that it would be too lonely for the poor fellow.' That seems ridiculous, but it is a fact. I did not wish to have any trouble over the matter, and so I let them bury the man where they chose. Every time a man died we had just the same trouble again. At last two miners got killed who had not paid their fees to the Miner's Union, and had been discarded. They had no friends there to object, and so I buried them there, and thus were able at last to start our graveyard."

About the Thing.

A near-sighted friend, went to an optician the other day to change the glasses of his spectacles, which had become too weak. He was given the next number lower.
"After this number, what will I take?" he asked.
"These,"
"And after that?"
"These."
"And then?" asked the myope, with an anxious air.
"Then," said the dealer, "I think a small and sagacious dog, with a string attached, will be about the thing."

Fishing for Fun.

I landed my first pickerel the first evening we were on Lake Minnetonka. I am not a skillful fisherman. I told the boys that I could do a little plain fishing, but I didn't want to be set down for anything with any kind of fluting, embroidery, knife-pleating or anything of that kind about it. I fished from the shore by the side of a veteran fisher, Mr. A. K. Dunlap, of Titusville. He knows every fish in the lake by name. He can tell by the movement of the line what kind of a fish is at your hook. Something ran away with my line.
"It's a pickerel," shouted Mr. Dunlap, in intense excitement. "A big fellow. Take out your lines," he yelled to the rest of them. "Give him plenty of room! Play him!" he shrieked at me. "Let him run! Keep your line tight! Don't give an inch of slack! Look out! Don't let him do that again! Let him run! Now bring him in this—Look out! Don't let him do that again!"
By this time I was so excited I was on the point of throwing down the pole and rushing out in the lake, intending to run the fish down and kick it to death. I screamed to Mr. Dunlap:
"You take the pole and land him, I never can."
He refused. He turned and hauled his own pole, lance fashion into the woods.
"Here!" he shouted, and ran over the bank about twenty feet below me, stopping down and spreading out his arms. "Here! Now! Bring him in here through the shoal water. I'll get him, Careful! Steady! Ah—"
And flip, flap, I had him on the shore. He was a beauty. A little sunfish, about three and a half inches long.
It was a long time before we said anything. Mr. Dunlap climbed a big birch tree in the top of which his pole had lodged, and we resumed our fishing. Presently Charley Arunknucht coughed, and I said:
"How funny the frogs sound over in the marsh."
Add then we laughed along time at the frogs. A long, long time and very heartily. They were very funny frogs.
But Mr. Dunlap fished on very silently, and by and by he said the fish wouldn't bite when there was very good reason for it. We held our hush and the fish bit. But they didn't bite any of us very badly.
The fishing is excellent almost anywhere in the lake. That evening on the upper lake one of the boys caught nine large pickerels. When we came to count fish, however, it appeared that he had caught one pickerel nine times. It was a very large fish, and they are going to have its skin dried whole for a spectacle case. I caught more fish than one else in the party, but they were all, with one exception, catfish, and I learned, to my amazement, that I had disgraced myself and the lake. Why isn't a fish a fish, I'd like to know?

How Fast Will Trees Grow.

Some years ago we were on a farm in Southern Iowa where timber culture had been carried on to a greater extent than we have ever seen it elsewhere, and in order to test the rapidity of the growth of the different varieties planted we took the measurement and height of a large number, with the following result: Two Norway spruces set twenty years, were five and a half feet in circumference, forty feet in height and had a spread of about twenty feet each in diameter. At the same time spruce set fifteen feet was twenty-five feet in height and proportionately large. Two balsam firs, set sixteen years were thirty feet high. A European larch, set seventeen years, was four feet in circumference, at the base. A Scotch pine, set eighteen years, was sixteen feet high. A hard pine, set seventeen years, was three feet and eight inches in circumference and twenty-five feet high. A Russian spruce, fifteen years, was about fifteen feet in height. The red cedars and arbor vites set fourteen years, averaged twenty feet in height, while a holly or wind break set entirely around an eighty acre farm, was composed first of a row of cedars, set about fifteen years, which averaged fifteen feet, next a row of Scotch pine twenty-five feet high, outside of this a row of soft maple ranging from twenty-five to thirty feet in height. These formed a perfect enclosure against high winds and reduced the temperature, in the enclosure several degrees. Hard maples, set twenty years averaged over thirty feet in height. One soft maple, set eighteen years, was fifty feet in height and six feet in circumference at the body. A black walnut, set twenty years, was four feet three inches in diameter, while a spruce, transplanted twenty years before from the timber, was seven feet in circumference at the base and forty-eight feet in height. A silver leaf poplar, set twenty years, was seven feet two inches in circumference and thirty-five feet in height, and a golden willow that years before had been stuck into the ground a switch was eleven feet eight inches in circumference and over forty feet high. There are many other varieties, some of them rare specimens—but enough has been shown to prove that even our slow growing varieties, if carefully cultivated, will, in a few years, become great trees. But they must be taken care of and the cattle kept away from them just as though they were orchard trees, if the best results are to be secured.

Drug-Store Curiosities.

A man stepped into a Reading, Pa., drug-store and said to the clerk, with the confident air of one who knew exactly what he wanted:
"Get any peach powder?" "Oh, yes," was the bland reply. The apothecary threw open a glass case and immediately placed upon the counter in front of his customer a bottle of "Sore Death to Cockroaches."
"Tell me how it works?" "Certainly," you take a pinch of the powder between thumb and finger, hold it down near the crevice and give it a puff—so; it'll be sure to kill 'em."
"Kill 'em! Heavens! The powder's for my old woman. Kill 'em! Not much!" and the man shook his head.
Inquiry developed the fact that it was Roachelle, not peach powder, that had been recommended for the "old woman," and the correct article was soon supplied.
A reporter, hearing of this adventure, asked the druggist if many such cases, resulting from ignorance or carelessness, came under his notice.
"They occur almost daily," was the reply;

The Goose.

This is a name applied to many varieties of aquatic birds belonging to the sub-family, *Anserinae*. The genus *Anser* or wild goose—the former being the Latin name for geese—is common throughout the old world, and this with the bean goose, an Arctic bird, which spends its winters in temperate regions, is supposed to be the ancestor from which our different varieties of domestic geese originated. In large flocks, it is seen going south at the approach of cold weather, and returning northward in the spring. It is large and somewhat swan-like in its appearance and has a similar patch of white on the throat. In taking their long journeys northward and southward, they fly in two files with their chosen leader in advance. If the leader is lost, the flock becomes at once demoralized and alight in the first open water they chance to find, where they generally fall victims to the sportsman. The domestic goose is a valuable bird and profitable to raise both for its feathers and flesh, and at the prices of a few years past, will pay as well as anything. We will remember when the standard price for the carcass of a well-fattened goose, twenty-five cents, and they were much more generally raised then now, when they are worth more than four times that sum.

Concerning his Contempt.

When "Thad" Stevens was a young lawyer in the Pennsylvania Courts, he once lost his case by what he considered a wrong ruling of the Judge. Disgusted, he brought his law book on the table, picked up his hat, and started for the door with some vigorous words in his mouth. The Judge, feeling that his dignity was assailed, rose impressively and said: "Mr. Stevens!" Mr. Stevens stopped, turned and bowed deferentially. "Mr. Stevens," said the Judge, "do you intend by such conduct to express your contempt for this court?" And Stevens, with mock seriousness, answered: "Express my contempt for this court! No, sir! I was trying to conceal it your Honor!"
Let murderers hang themselves.

Five dollars each for announcements under this head, except in case of gentlemen, which announcements are made for three dollars each.

FOR STATE SENATE. We are authorized to announce L. W. GRANT as a candidate for State Senator for the 7th senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE. To the people of Calhoun County: I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this election as the representative of any political party, Democratic or Republican, but stand upon the platform of independence, and in asking for the suffrages of the people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties incumbent upon me in my official capacity.

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce L. O. STEWART as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce W. J. SCOTT as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce B. J. MATTHEWS as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce GEO. L. BROWN as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED M. MORGAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County. If elected, I will serve the people promptly.

We are authorized to announce D. J. CLARK as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce D. Z. GOODLETT as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON DICKIE as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce A. L. LEI. JETER as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. HENDRICK as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK. We are authorized to announce P. D. ROSS as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce SPARTAN ALLEN as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun County.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. We are authorized to announce I. L. SWAN as a candidate for Treasurer of Calhoun County.

FOR BAILIFF. We are authorized to announce R. G. (Yed.) LEK as candidate for Bailiff of Calhoun County; and we are requested to add, he expects to be elected, if nobody runs against him.

We have received the February number of the Alabama University Monthly, with a request to exchange—a request we most cheerfully comply with. The number before us is ably edited by five members of the senior class, selected by the Faculty, and the name of Mr. S. D. G. Brothers of this county heads the list—no small honor not only to Mr. Brothers, but to Calhoun County. The article from the pen of J. H. Little, headed: "A Protective Tariff not the True Policy of the United States" is ably written and admirably correct in position if we may except an error we think the writer has fallen into as to the effect of free trade on our sugar industry. The manufacturers of sugar in this country do not find it to their interest to have the duty on sugar removed. Even with the present duty on sugar, we import heavily, and it is difficult for us to see how the removal of this duty would reverse the current of commerce. By an act of Congress some years ago, the duty was removed from sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands, we believe, and the planters of Louisiana at once felt the ill effect of the legislation, and to day the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana would vote for a repeal of that law, were an opportunity given them.

"The Destiny of the English Language," by J. E. Gray, "England in the French Revolution," by S. D. G. Brothers, (an admirable historical paper), editorial chat and clippings go to make up a very interesting number.

We see from the magazine that the second prize of the new Shakespeare society was awarded Mr. Brothers.

We hope the Alabama delegation in Congress will vote so as to remove the duty on paper and articles used in the manufacture of paper. The present high tariff benefits only a few manufacturers at the expense of the people, and there is no fairness in it. Under our tariff, foreign print papers are practically excluded from our markets, and publishers are left at the mercy of the paper makers whenever they combine to put up prices, as they have recently done. Within a few weeks paper makers have arbitrarily advanced prices from 25 to 35 per cent. There is no good reason for this. There has been no corresponding rise in the price of rags, soda ash and other things that go into the manufacture of paper.

From foreign competition by reason of our high tariff, the paper manufacturers come together and agree to put up the price of paper, and publishers have to bear it unless Congress shall give relief. The tax falls at last on the pub-

lic. With the rise in price of paper the newspapers all over the country are advancing their subscription and advertising rates. Moreover, the price of school books will necessarily advance with the cost of material, and these, people must have at any price. There is no good reason why the many should be taxed for the benefit of a few. Let Congress pass the bill admitting printing paper and the articles that go into its manufacture free of duty and the price will at once drop to reasonable figures, and the public will feel the benefit in a cheap newspaper literature and school books. We shall watch the vote of the Alabama delegation on Mr. Fort's bill with interest; but we feel certain in advance they will be found on the side of the people as against a monopoly.

The contest before Judge Cannon over the election in White Plains, under the local option law, last Saturday, was determined in favor of Prohibition.

The contest hinged on the non-compliance of voters on both sides with the terms of the remarkable election law, passed by the late Legislature. Many of the tickets against Prohibition were on ruled paper and not of the prescribed size, and for both these reasons were illegal. The anti-Prohibitionists contested the election on the ground, among others, that the election was void because no legal ballots had been cast. While theirs were not of size, and on ruled paper, they claimed that the Prohibition ticket was illegal also, because they were not on strictly white paper.

Scarcely an election now occurs, but that great trouble and confusion arises from a misunderstanding of this mischievous and foolish law by voters; and in view of the importance of the coming State and Federal elections, the proper officers ought to carefully explain to the people the terms of the law, in order that no man be deprived of his choice of officers through a misunderstanding of its provisions. That the people do not fully understand it, is shown by the frequent contests that arise over the legality or illegality of ballots cast at every election under the local option law—the only elections we have had since the law prescribing the size and color of the ballot went into force.

The ballot is the palladium of our liberties, the protector of the masses against the encroachments of power, and any law that throws needless restrictions around its free exercise, or opens the door by which it may be invalidated by fraud and is likely to be hateful in the eyes of the people, and the sooner that it is repealed, the better. In the meantime, until this can be done, it behooves our public officers to protect the people against its unwise provisions.

Under the law passed by the late Legislature the ballot must be of a certain size—not less than two, nor more than two and a half inches wide, and not less than five, nor more than seven inches long—and must be on plain unruled white paper. By an amendment to the old election law, the ballots are not to be numbered with the numbers corresponding to the names of the voters on the poll list; and this very provision coupled with the one prescribing the size of the ballot, puts it in the power of the election managers, if they are corrupt enough, to nullify the voice of the people and declare whomever they choose elected. By the devious use of seissors they can clip down any majority man's tickets under the lawful size and subsequently cast them out as illegal; or the ballots having no numbers, substitute one man's tickets for another, and defy detection. By leaving off the number from the ballot, the law put it utterly out of the power of the voter to identify his ballot and prove fraud on the managers.

We do not think that election managers in this State will forewear themselves and deliberately cheat the people; but it is no business of Legislatures, representing the people, to put it in their power to do so. The most sacred heritage of the American freeman, purchased with human blood, was his absolute sovereignty, and the ballot is his scepter. It should be guarded more sacredly and more jealously than any or all other privileges combined.

We sincerely thank the Talladega Mountain Home for the following allusion to the candidacy of the editor of this paper in its issue of the 18th inst.

"We are pleased to note that our friend, Hon. L. W. Grant, editor of the Jacksonville Republican, is a leading candidate for State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Cleburne and Calhoun. The Democratic voters of that District would make a ten strike the day they closed the election polls with a handsome majority for Lou Grant, their Senatorial nominee. In the prime of life, active, full of vim, experienced, courageous, brilliant, practical, and well informed on all State issues, we take him to be a happy choice, one worthy to take the place of the District's present faithful representative. As a member of the Lower House in '74 and '75 he recorded himself as a vigilant, pains-taking and efficient legislator, always standing firm and fearless on the side of the people. At that session he was mainly instrumental in the passage of lawful measures that have served no little to disperse the Radical party in South Alabama, and aided largely in restoring to the white people of that section their former political rights. As editor, he is a concise, bold, consistent, level-headed political writer, and expounds Democratic doctrine for the truth and virtue in it, and not for the means

it affords to pandar to a contracted, selfish political sentiment. He is a low-tax advocate, and heartily favors a just and economic administration of all public affairs. He is open and fixed in all his opinions on these important matters, and dares to forcibly maintain his views in the columns of his paper. These facts are sufficient in themselves to make Mr. G. a highly desirable candidate. He knows taxes can be reduced, and should be reduced, and "nominal assets" be reduced, and will stay his purpose to have it so. We will be on to this Grant, and the like of him."

A Census Supervisor for this District has not as yet been confirmed by the Senate. The President has again sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Thompson of Birmingham. Whether the Senate will confirm him remains to be seen.

It is said that Auditor Brewer declines to be a candidate for re-election.

A CARD. To The Voters of Calhoun County:—Having been strongly solicited by friends to run for Sheriff, I at length gave my consent, and handed my announcement in to the Republican office for publication, but after mature reflection, in view of the very delicate health of a member of my family, I have determined not to make the canvass. I most sincerely thank those of our friends who pledged me their support in event I made the race, and assure them that I shall ever bear them in most grateful remembrance.

Respectfully, S. A. McCOLLUM.

Power of the Press. Some Extra from Wendell Phillips' Oration on the Subject.

Mr. Phillips, in Steinway Hall on "The Press, its power for Good and Evil," among other things said: "There were careful authorities which estimated that 15,000,000 of newspapers and books, the products of the press, were daily flooded before the eyes of the world. It would not be a large calculation to say that there were 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 who were daily and hourly subjected to the government of this great power. When they came to think of the press with its 15,000,000 agents, dropping an idea into 15,000,000 minds at once, and following it up the next day, and every day, from every point, illustrating it by anecdote and history, suggesting it with logic or sarcasm, making fun of it, making it personal or making it ethical, making it abstract, putting every possible attraction for 365 successive days and they could see how resistless to the ordinary resistance of human nature must be such a power."

He remembered a comrade of his who was a letter carrier, when in the fierce conflict after the war of 1821, a Democrat and a Whig would hardly walk on the same side of the street, who subscribed, on the 1st day of January for a Democratic paper for the fun of it. He thought that at his breakfast he might be tickled with the absurdity of what it said. On the 4th day of November following he voted the Democratic ticket. [Laughter.] Such was the resistless power of repetition. Lord Palmerston said in the very highest of his popularity, "I never dare contradict a journal, no matter what the assault or how offensive the affirmation. I know that it has 350,000 more to repeat it and make fun of me." And so the unmanageable and obstinate power of repetition, rather than subject himself to the sarcastic rejoinders of the press.

Man was put in communication with the civilization of the age by the press. His hearers should remember also that the press was the exclusive literature of the masses. To the millions it was lectures, church and college. But even five persons never read a book. It would hardly be too much to say that, speaking generally, four men out of five seldom read a book. The daily press was then to them parent, school, church and college, counselor and amusement. It was their whole. A Scotchman had said: "Let me make the ballads, and I care not who makes the laws." Truly, if he lived he would change that utterance, and say: "Let me make the newspapers, and I care not who makes the laws in Congress." He remarked that no doubt the material prosperity on which we so much prided ourselves, the infinite invention and the total subjugation of nature, and the conquest of the globe, were almost exclusively due to the intellectual development which resulted from the press. It was the trained mind which the press produced. In the course of three or four generations it had actually changed the brain of the race. Now the infant looked over the edge of the cradle, crawled out of it and patting an improvement before it was six months old. [Laughter.] The press and the telegraph wire were an infinite strength to the Union of the forty States, than that golden band, the Mississippi River, which was thought to be twenty States together. It was the openness of intellectual life, born of the openness of the Union, that thought the continent of the United States, that thought the American mind one half of a material prosperity, if not more to the development of the press.

When he went back to the battle of Waterloo he found the London Times consisted of nothing but advertisements. It did not volunteer an opinion. It had no discussion, no leading articles, no editorials. The press, in the sense in which they spoke of it to-day—the journal, the newspaper, the daily press—was not of the morning—was almost the creation of the last fifty or sixty years; the effect which we must try to discover must be found within the last half century. He remembered well when Harrison died in 1840—an event which, considering its party relations, was exceedingly important in the history of the country—and yet when the news of his death reached field, it found the President's death, it found Abraham Lincoln arguing a case in court and he denied it because, he said, that it was not possible, if it were true, that it should be known there so soon. [Applause and laughter.] Truly, say a newspaper in the street, and you may read the words that Queen Victoria, at that moment speaking to her Parliament. They might buy any evening paper at night, and read what Disraeli said before dinner. Such was the enterprise and the vast sweep of the press to-day, that makes humanity one. The man that reads a telegraph wire, the man that does not read might as well be Robinson Crusoe on his island. [Applause.]

ATTACHMENT NOTICE. Josiah Smith, Attachment suit pending vs. in the Justice Court, No. 13 in Calhoun County Ala. To James D. Martin: Whereas Jeremiah Smith has procured and obtained an attachment against the estate of the said Josiah Smith, which said attachment has been duly levied by summoning W. A. Scarborough, administrator of the estate of C. V. Smith deceased, to appear and answer at garnishment said cause. You are therefore hereby notified that said attachment suit is now pending in the said Justice Court in Precinct No. 13 in Calhoun County Ala, and that you appear at the April term thereof, to be held Saturday the 2nd day of April 1880, at Oxford Ala, and defend the same; if you fail to do so. Given under my hand this 18th day of February 1880.

J. S. KELLY, Notary Public, ex officio P.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. In Probate Court for said County. In Term Feb. 9th, 1880. This day came B. S. Byrns, Guardian of his minor children, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship. It is ordered that the 8th day of March 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, made on the 10th day of February, 1880, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of John J. Henderson, deceased, will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at Jacksonville, Tuesday the 9th day of March 1880, the following described personal property to wit: An un-settled interest in the firm of Henderson, Cochran, merchants, at Guntersville Ala.

I note on Monroe Williams (colored) and I note on Prince Morgan (colored) both amounting to about \$50.

I note on E. G. Reeves for \$15.

I note on W. W. Ashley for \$10.

W. F. JORDAN, Executor.

NOTICE NO. 232. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 14th 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Francis M. Traylor, homestead entry No. 5478 for the 8th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 14, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: David Littlejohn, Samsam H. Mead, Amanda Littlejohn, and John C. Seiber of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, to prove settlement and cultivation of the above described tract of land.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of J. W. Grant, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 13th day of March, 1879, by Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred.

L. W. GRANT, Adm'r.

Wanted! A Farm. The undersigned wants to buy for another party a farm costing not less than \$20,000, containing not less than three thousand acres, situated in a neighborhood convenient to school and where labor can be had. It must be good land.

L. W. GRANT, Real Estate Agent.

January 21-22. QUERO? QUERO? The undersigned has now in stock Weavers Large and will keep through the season a large supply of Patapasco Guano, Patapasco Acid Phosphate, Patapasco Soluble Ammoniated Phosphate, Acid Phosphate, (Manufactured by the Georgia Chemical Phosphate Works, Augusta, Ga.)

The above brands will be sold on the most liberal terms and on credit on application. A supply sufficient to meet the local demand will be kept at Greensport and Anniston. All communications addressed to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, Ala., or D. F. WEYER, Weaver's Station, Ala., Jan. 21-22.

NOTICE NO. 212. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 24th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. County Special Term, Jan. 17th 1880. Lucinda Hall deceased Estate of. This day came B. E. Lewis administrator of said estate, and filed his Statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 16th day of Feb 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of such settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE NO. 195. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William L. Lokoy, Homestead Entry No. 5370 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 16, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William S. Williams and John Thrasher of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 187. U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 186. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William S. Williams, Homestead Entry No. 5268 for the N. E. q. of N. W. q. of Section 20, Township 16, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Meredith Lokoy and John Thrasher of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 196. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William S. Williams, Homestead Entry No. 5268 for the N. E. q. of N. W. q. of Section 20, Township 16, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Meredith Lokoy and John Thrasher of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 184. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 185. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 183. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 182. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 181. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NOTICE NO. 180. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the 10th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 12, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John Weaver and William R. Williams of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

NEW HARNES AND SADDLERY SHOP. The undersigned, having bought out D. J. Privett, will hereafter sell a SADDLERY AND HARNES SHOP in connection with and in the same building with his carriage and wood shop. The business will be enlarged to meet the wants of the public, and orders for harness, saddles or harness will be filled at once at satisfactory prices, repairing a specialty. Ready made goods in this line always on hand at prices that cannot be undersold.

THE WAGON & BUGGY SHOP is fully supplied with first class material, and work turned out from it is guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to price and quality. Custom respectfully solicited. JOE H. PRIVETT.

Aug. 30, 1879.

W. Z. OVERBAY, GENERAL AGENT, For the Celebrated Edison Engines—all sizes—and Cotton Gins, Presses, Reapers, Threshers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, HULLERS, MOWERS, &c. ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTING. Office at W. P. & ED. L. PARR, Jacksonville, Ala.

MORTGAGE SALE. Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Sarah A. Adams and John P. Adams, and recorded on pages 308 and 307 of Book 11, 2nd Vol. records of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and being bounded by the north by J. W. Burke's residence lot; on the east by Mrs. E. J. Tate's lot; on the south by the lots known as the Lester, McGee, Weaver and Carroll lots, and being in the S. E. 1/4 of Section 11, T. 14, R. 8 East in the Coosa Land District.

JAMES M. McLAUGHLIN, Mortgagee.

NOTICE NO. 180. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Dec. 10th, 1879. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Francis M. Traylor, homestead entry No. 5478 for the 8th of N. W. q. of Section 22, Township 14, South, Range 12 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson of Calhoun County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said County. Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880. This day came G. W. Lloyd, administrator of the estate of Joseph Lloyd deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration. It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said County. Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880. This day came J. D. Brant, administrator of the estate of Ben J. Brown deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration. It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said County. Special Term, Jan. 13th, 1880. This day came J. D. Brant, administrator of the estate of Ben J. Brown deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration. It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

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